

## APPAM CASE INTRICATE PROBLEM OF WAR

Official States of Seized British Steamer Is Difficult Matter for Government Experts to Settle.

### PRISONERS OF WAR MUST BE RELEASED

Advisory Neutrality Board to Consider Problems Involved; Title to Captured Vessel Vexatious Question.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—Until it is decided whether the German commander aboard the British steamer Appam brought the ship to an American port as a prize of war or a converted auxiliary cruiser there will be no determination as to the United States' course respecting the ship. When certain formalities are complied with, the ship's passengers, including several British colonial officials, will be released and their disposition passed on by the irrigation authorities. Any prisoners of war will be released because international law permits no holding of war prisoners in a neutral country.

If the German crew is accounted in the naval service of Germany, as were the crews of other raiders interned at Norfolk, they will be interned unless the ship goes to sea to run a cordon of British cruisers outside. If the Appam is held the auxiliary cruiser commander will have the option of putting to sea after a time to make repairs and obtain provisions. If it is declared a prize the situation will become complex. In that event it is admitted that the United States will have to deal probably with one of the most novel questions concerning neutrality which have arisen during the war.

As one of the first steps, the problem will be referred to a neutrality board, which is unofficial and whose function is merely advisory. The State Department pointed out that there is much confusion in the treaties and provisions of international law on the subject of prizes and the right to convert captured vessels into auxiliary warships, also the right of rehabilitation by original owners of the captured vessels. One theory is that the title to the captured vessel does not pass until the prize court has acted. Another opinion strongly championed is that the title commissions one of his own officers or crew as commander of the captured ship. The latter view is commonly accepted by the American navy and probably will be followed by the State Department.

**APPAM LIKE APPARITION.**  
NORFOLK, Feb. 1.—With a German prize crew aboard, the British liner Appam, thought lost, sailed like an apparition into Hampton Roads flying the German naval ensign. She brought word of the mysterious German commerce raider Moeve, which roams the seas. It had aboard crews of seven British ships captured by the Moeve before she seized the Appam.

**BEWARE SUBMARINES.**  
NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—The British consul general notified British shipping to be alert for German submarines in American waters owing to private information that a submarine accompanied the Appam across the Atlantic.

### ARKANSAS RIVER FLOOD

**LITTLE ROCK, Feb. 1.**—A break in the Arkansas River levee near Cummins is reported. The water is expected to flood the lowlands of five Arkansas counties. The towns of Varner, Dumar, Douglas and Lakeville probably will suffer.

While the Jackson Port levee at Newport is holding, it is expected to break before morning allowing Newport to be flooded. More than 5,000 have left Newport. Those remaining have their goods in the second stories of their homes.

### INJURED IN COLLISION.

**STOCKTON, Feb. 1.**—Three men injured when a Santa Fe passenger train struck the auto stage in which they were riding. Failure of the auto brake caused the collision.

### TARIFF BILL INTRODUCED.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The administration's tariff commission bill was introduced in the House of Representatives by Representative Rainey of Illinois, ranking democrat of the Ways and Means committee, who will have charge of the measure owing to the opposition today of Majority Leader Kitchin. The bill provides for five commissioners with a salary of \$12,000 each.

## City Primary Call Is Issued; March Twenty-eighth Is the Day

M. L. Butler, Clerk, Signs Official Notice Naming Date for First Gun in the 1916 Year of Politics.

The opening gun in city politics, consisting of the primaries, will be fired March 28. This is the sense of a legal notice published in the Review this morning. It provides for the election of a mayor, two councilmen, from each of the three wards, a city clerk, city marshal, supervisor of streets and various city, party committees.

Though for several weeks there has been some movement on foot among various acknowledged candidates, and in the prospective, nothing official has been done. With the date of the primaries now legally fixed as March 28 and the general election at May 22, the air in Bisbee during the balance of the spring will be surcharged with a political atmosphere.

Explanatory of the various phases of the primary election, City Attorney E. J. Flanigan has written the following letter to City Clerk M. L. Butler: M. L. Butler, City Clerk.

Dear Sir: Answering your request for information as to forthcoming city primary and regular biennial election, beg to advise:

The regular biennial election for elective officers is to be held on May 22nd.

Upon receipt hereof you will cause to be published for three consecutive weeks a notice of a primary election to be held on March 28th, in the manner prescribed by Sec. 3011 of the Civil Code.

Those desiring to become candidates at such primary election must, in order to have their names printed on the official ballot, not less than twenty nor more than sixty days prior to such election, file nomination petition and papers in your office as provided by Secs. 3012 and 3013. This, you will see, means that from now on papers may be filed and that the last day on which to make such filing is March 8th.

Not less than twelve days before the primary, that is to say, not later than March 16th, you must prepare the sample official tickets required by Sec. 3017.

It is well that candidates be informed by you that at the time of filing their nomination petitions, they must also file the statement required by Sec. 3029, giving the names of persons through whom their campaign expenditures will be made, and within ten days after such election they must file the verified itemized statement of expenditures required by Sec. 3030. At such election there will also be chosen the members of the city party committee, as provided in Sec. 3044.

The qualifications of voters at such election are prescribed in Sec. 3042, being briefly: The person desiring to vote must be a qualified elector of the precinct, and duly registered therein, and have been a resident of such precinct thirty days prior to such election.

This brings us to the question of ascertaining who are such qualified voters; and when and where such registration must be made.

By Sec. 1922, the Council is given power to require a new registration every two years. This power will undoubtedly be exercised by the Council, and the registration will under the law begin within sixty days before and close ten days before the regular city election, that is to say, such registration will begin not earlier than March 24th and end on May 12th.

Those, therefore, who are not on the city register of 1914, much, in order to vote at the forthcoming primary, register between March 24th and the time of voting on March 28th, and finally the election officers with the affidavit or certificate of such registration mentioned in Sec. 3042. It should be borne in mind, however, that no one may vote at the regular election on May 22nd who does not register this year, a new registration being ordered. Registration in 1914 (Continued on Page 3)

## WOMAN MAGNATE WOULD SELL CARDS



Mrs. Helene H. Britton.

Mrs. Helene H. Britton, owner of the St. Louis Cardinals, has not found baseball a very paying proposition during the past few years, and is said to be anxious to sell. A syndicate of former Fed league magnates is said to have made an offer for the club.

## KRESS STORE TO OCCUPY MAZE BUILDING

Ten Year Lease and with Option of Five More for Structure Signed with Owners. Occupancy by April 1.

June 1, or thereabouts, during the coming summer, will undoubtedly see the establishment of a chain, 5, 10 and 25 cent store in Bisbee. The location of the concern will be the Maze building, owned by the Henegar brothers and Johnson. Though it is not, officially, known which of the three big chain-store systems will come into the city, it is thought, on account of the presence of the Kress branches in Douglas, Tucson and Phoenix, that it will be the latter company.

In the last four years there have been five efforts made to establish a chain-store in Bisbee. The last effort made, previous to the present one, which, apparently, has come to a successful conclusion, for Kress, was in 1914, just before the beginning of the European war.

C. F. Johnson, representing the parent company, arrived in Bisbee January 1. Apparently the field had been thoroughly investigated from a business standpoint and the organization had come to the conclusion that a branch was needed in this city.

The visitor had three choices, in regard to location. His first was that of the building, in which are located the Watkins and Bergquist jewelry store and the Sasse Confectionery store. This was unavailable, however. The second choice was the Maze building. An effort was made by Johnson to lease only the first floor of the structure. Unable to secure this concession the entire building was optioned and, it is understood, the option has been exercised with a bond posted for a ten year lease. The lease carries the privilege of renewal for five years at the end of the term.

Johnson, according to reliable information, took the lease in his name and will turn it over to the company he represents. In the meantime he has gone east and will arrange for the elimination of the fronts now in the building, the renovation of the structure and the construction of a serviceable elevator. It is understood the concern will take occupancy and begin the renovation of the building on April 1. This would leave but two months for the rebuilding work and it is possible that more time will be necessary.

To what extent the interior of the building will be changed is not known. Whether the second and third floors will be cleared of petitions is a question. It is thought, probable, however, the first floor will be made one large room with two entrances, one where the cafe entrance now is and the other where the Hillman entrance is located. Where the barber shop, and stars, leading to the second and third floors are now located, it is probable (Continued on page two.)

## BOMBS FALL OVER MANY COUNTIES

Mist Hampers Zeppelins, London is Alarmed; Manchester Regarded As Possible Objective of Air Raid.

### SALONIKI ALSO IS AT-TACKED BY ZEPPELINS

German Official Reports Say All Zeppelins Returned to Home Quarters in Safety; Violent Fires Damage.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—It is officially stated that 230 bombs were dropped during the recent air raid on farming sections of Derbyshire, Leicestershire, Lincolnshire and Staffordshire, killing fifty-four and injuring sixty-seven. Apparently seven raiders participated. Possibly the city of Manchester was the objective point.

The official text reads: "An air raid was attempted last night on an extensive scale. It appears the raiders were hampered by a thick mist. After reaching the coast the Zeppelins steered in various courses, bombing several towns in the rural districts of the eastern, north eastern and midland counties. No accurate reports were received at a late hour."

The raid caused the most casualties since the war except that on the night of October 13, when fifty-five were killed and 114 wounded in London. Unofficial reports gave between 200 and 300 killed.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—A Zeppelin dropped bombs on Saloniki Monday night, according to a Reuter Saloniki dispatch. A Greek warehouse containing sugar and oil was destroyed. There was no military damage.

BERLIN, Feb. 1.—The German Admiralty's report says the Zeppelin raid on England dropped incendiary bombs on Liverpool, Hirk, ened, Manchester, Nottingham, Sheffield and Great Yarmouth. Violent fires occurred. All the Zeppelins returned safely.

## PERSONAL GAIN FROM RELIEF SUPPLIES

Admiral Fullam Reports that Relief of Destitute Have Been Used for Avaricious Purposes.

SAN DIEGO, Feb. 1.—Rear Admiral Fullam, commanding the Pacific Reserve Fleet, was informed that several officials of Tia Juana Valley were seeking personal gain in the transportation of relief supplies to flood sufferers. He said, "arrests will promptly follow is the investigation substantiate such accusations." Lieutenant W. W. Bradley, commanding the expeditionary forces, is in charge of the investigation, aided by Sheriff Conklin. Both are reported to have started on the scene. It is declared that supplies from one source were allowed to proceed while others were held up. Bradley is confiscating supplies exorbitantly priced. Reports from the upper reaches of Otay Valley and Cottonwood Valley confirm the statement that the Upper Otay, Morena and Sweetwater dams are holding.

Sheriff Conklin instructed his deputies to investigate the reports that Mexicans and Indians were killing the cattle driven to the hills. County officials estimate that seven and a half million dollars must be spent in this county at a result of the flood, repairing railroad and highway damages.

The relief committee appealed to people of the county to aid the destitute. No outside aid will be solicited. National City and Chula Vista are still without water. Work is under way to mine water from Sweetwater River to both places.

**YUMA DANGER PART.**  
YUMA, Feb. 1.—The rapidly receding (Continued on page three)

## "I Know Not Only My Heart But the Heart of America, Was In the Cause of Peace"—Wilson



PRESIDENT WILSON in fighting shape.

President Addresses Largest Crowd Since He Started On Present Trip When He Spoke in Des Moines, Iowa.

### DECLARES FAITH IN DESIRE OF THE PEOPLE

Lusitania Incident Came Near Plunging America in War, Is One of Inferences Made by Chief Executive.

DES MOINES, Feb. 1.—Dealing with the utility of messages and words of protest to meet the breaches in international law, the President, advocating preparedness, addressed the largest audience of his present trip.

"Do you want a situation such that all a president can do is to write messages and utter words of protest?" he asked. "Why, to ask the question is to answer it. Whenever an international law is violated by any belligerent, America is called upon to register a voice of protest and insistence. If these breaches should touch the very honor of the United States do you wish to do nothing about it? Do you wish the world to say the flag of the United States can be stained with impunity? I know there is not a man or woman within my hearing who wishes peace at the expense of the honor of the United States."

Thunderous applause punctuated the address. The President spoke slowly and gravely. He used emphatic gestures to enforce his words. His declaration that the United States would peace drew a great response. His assertion that the self respect of the nation must be preserved elicited a great demonstration. He declared he was trying to weigh carefully every word he said. Wilson reiterated he had been daily charged to keep the country out of the war and also to uphold its honor.

"And many nights when it seemed impossible for me to sleep," said the President, "because of the apparently inextricable difficulties into which our international relations were drifting I said to myself, 'I wonder of the people of the United States fully know what that mandate means to me,' and then sleep came because I knew there was not a community in America that would not stand behind me to maintain the honor of the United States. The difficulty of keeping America at peace during the Lusitania struggle cannot be disclosed now. Perhaps it will never be disclosed or how anxious and difficult this task has been. But my heart has been in it. I have not grudgingly a single word that has been placed upon me with that end in view. I know that not only my heart, but the heart of America, was in the cause of peace."

### STOPS AT DAVENPORT

DAVENPORT, Iowa, Feb. 1.—The President's special was welcomed by fifteen people en route from Chicago. He made no address but merely greeted the crowds at the stations. The crowd requested to hear Mrs. Wilson. The President said: "She hasn't as much cheek as I." In a brief rear platform address he said:

"I want you to feel the seriousness of my mission. I love peace profoundly and hope to preserve it, but the time may come for you to ask me why I don't protect the nation's honor. I must be prepared to do that."

### ACCIDENT NARROWLY AVOIDED

GRINNELL, Iowa, Feb. 1.—The President's special backed slowly into a crowd of three thousand. Six children were knocked between the rails or drawn away before the wheels reached them.

### KILLED AT KINGMAN

KINGMAN, Feb. 1.—Harry Williams of Pasadena, Calif., a truck driver, was killed and Thomas Fennell of Oatman seriously injured when the automobile truck in which they were riding was struck by a train on a branch line near here. The truck was carried a half mile by the engine pilot.

### TO SAVE MOTHER.

PROVIDENCE, Feb. 1.—Testifying in behalf of his mother Elizabeth Mohr, who is on trial charged with instigating two negroes to murder her husband, Charles Mohr, her son aged ten, gave testimony to support the contention of the defense that Mrs. Mohr, instead of hating the doctor and wishing him out of the way, really loved him and hoped for ultimate reconciliation.

## NATIONAL GUARD CONDEMNED BY GARRISON

Secretary of War Comes to An Open Breach with the National Guard Association Over the New Plans.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—A breach was reached between Secretary Garrison and the National Guard Association over the administration's plan for a continental army instead of an organized militia as the nation's main reliance in war time. The Guardsmen's committee, headed by Adjutant General Foster of Florida, declared the continental army scheme "impracticable" and contended for federal organization of the National Guard by congressional action before the Senate and House military committees and compensation to the guardsmen by the United States for actual services rendered, was urged, although Foster objected to designation of this as "militia pay" proposal.

Garrison's letter to Chairman Chamberlain of the Senate Committee disapproving the Senator's militia bill was made public by the War Department. Garrison declared the guardsmen at wars had stood in the way of purely a federal volunteer force on sound lines.

"It will put the organized militia firmly in the saddle as contemplated in this bill and the opportunity for adopting a sound military policy for the nation will have passed beyond recall," Garrison wrote.

Garrison wrote Chamberlain: "Having arrived at a consideration involving the pay of the National Guard, we come to the final parting of the ways. The passage of such a measure would fully and irretrievably commit us to a system that has utterly failed in the past, which menaces our safety and a system in which the people, justly, have no confidence."

The proposals of the guardsmen were well received by both committees. They were invited by the Senate Committee to draft their plan in the form of a bill. Several members of the House Committee congratulated Foster and Major General O'Ryan of the New York National Guard who also spoke of the showing they made in behalf of the state troops. The Guardsmen's committee was agreed that there was no constitutional barrier to a ver complete decree of federal control over the National Guard. Congress had never fully used its power in that direction, they declared.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 1.—Those in control of national affairs of the United Mine Workers of America won another victory in the convention when they defeated a resolution designed to exclude national guardsmen and members of the state constabulary from the organization.

## IMPOSSIBLE TO GRANT WAGE INCREASE

Officials of Railroads Declare that Existing Freight and Passenger Rates Preclude Meeting of Demands.

CHICAGO, Feb. 1.—The railroads' view of the demands of the men for the right to an hour day outlined in the report of the Executive Committee of the Western Railways. It is asserted the demands are not in reality for a shorter day but request for an advance in wages, which will cost the railways and nation a hundred million in annual wages alone.

This is found by the assertion of trainmen at work between terminals by the hour. They do not, as a matter of fact, expect to shorten the hours, but to be paid overtime for over eight hours instead of ten. Officials say it would be impossible to grant the request under existing passenger rates.

The statement says the movement involves 300,000 men on 280,000 miles of line in the United States and Canada. The strike, which the statement says has been informally threatened by an element of the brotherhoods, would constitute the greatest industrial catastrophe the American public has ever known.

It said the demands mean an increase of twenty-five per cent over the present wages and eighty-seven and a half per cent in the present rates overtime. He stated wages of the men involved had been increased from thirty to forty-two per cent from 1913 to 1914, while wages of western engineers and firemen had been further increased in 1915.

### VOCATIONAL BILL FAVORED

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—Chairman Hoke Smith of the Educational Committee, reported to the Senate favoring the passage of the vocational educational bill which would appropriate a million, graduated from \$500,000 this year to \$1,000,000 in 1924 as a federal aid to states in vocational training.

### FISHING BOAT LOST

VANCOUVER, Feb. 1.—The halibut fishing steamer Onward Ho, owned by the British Columbia Fishers' Association, is overdue several days from the Alaska banks. Thirty-seven are on board. It is hoped she found refuge in some harbor from where it has been impossible to send word.